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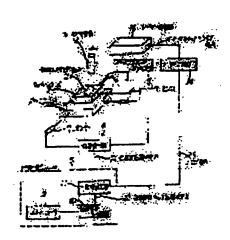
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(54) LASER TRIMMING DEVICE



(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To improve the processing capacity by providing a scan unit for moving a laser light onto a memory IC to be worked, and also, providing a trigger generating unit for blowing a

target fuse.

CONSTITUTION: A scan unit 1 for loading a wafer stage 2 and a memory IC wafer 3 to be worked is provided, and also, the unit 1 is controlled by a scan unit controller 5 so that a laser optical system 4 passes through successively on plural target fuse coordinates of the IC wafer 3. When an output 13 of a position detector 6 of the unit 1 has coincided with a latching circuit output 12 of a trigger generating unit 8, a trigger signal 15 is inputted to a laser controller 14, and a target fuse is blown by generating a laser pulse from an oscillator 16. A scan is executed without stopping the unit 1, therefore, acceleration and deceleration become unnecessary, and the

processing capacity is improved.

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◎発男の名称

レーザート リミング設置

● ● 5261-147612

砂出 頭 昭81(1986)6月24日

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1 物形の名称

レーザートリミング祭業

2. 特許請求の範疇

(5) メモリー L Cの不良アドレス教賞にユーズを 切断するレーザートリミング装置において、レー ザー発展器と、被加工メモリー L C ウエハーを載 せるウエハーステークと、レーザー光を卸むです。 ハー上に結婚する首記レーザー発展器からウエ ハー上の結婚までのレーザー光学系と、教記レー ザー光学系により称仰されたレーザー光を輸記記 加工メモリー I C ウエハー上の任意の位置に移動

3. 発明の詳鏡な説明

[農業上の利用分野]

本税明はレーザートリミング技器、特に高1 メモリー』Cの不良アドレスを、ヒューズを1 ザーにより容別して予報のアドレスと数を換り 為のリダンダンシー用レーザートリミング検1 関する。

【従来の技術】

従来この種のレーサートリミング装置は1 ザー売番器と、被加工メモリーICウエハー? せるウエハーステージと、レーザー光をウエ/ 上に花袋するレーザー発掘器からウエハー上(

時開始 83-5891(2

ニットとを有している。

上述した従来のレーザートリミング製器は各切 耐対象にユーズ意報上にスキャンユニットにより レーザー光学系を移動し、位置制製ユニットによ り目板にユーズ高様上に静止させ、レーザー光学 系が目標度機上に静止した時にトリガー発生ユ

保上へのレーザー光学系の正確な位置状めに翌する時間6 T s である。第1と第2のセューズの原能をしとし、スキャンユニットの加速時の加速度を α d とすると、スキャンユニットの最高速度を α d とすると、第1のセューズの搭載1を実行したのち、第2のヒューズの搭載2を実行するまでに要する時間 T a は

ニットによりレーザー発展器にトリガー信号を してレーザーパルスを発発させ目標ヒュース 留頭する為、 第1のヒューズの密剪板、第2 ヒューズを溶断するにあたってな、まず、第1 ヒューズの窓筋終了後、スキャンユニットの部 第2のヒュース連弾に向かっての一定選択の登 第2のヒューズ選擇近勢におけるスキャンユニ トの減強、第2のヒューズ意仰上へのシーザー 学系の正確な位置決めを行ない、その姿のレ ザーパルス発掘により第2のヒューズが姿勢さ る。第3回は従来のレーサートリミング装置に ける、第1のヒューズの選訴後、第2のヒュー を招勤するまで のスキャンユニットの速度のタ ムチャートである。第1のヒューズの容断1を 行したのち、第2のヒューズの容断2を发行す までに長する時間Taはスキャンユニットの印 に要する時間3丁しと、第2のヒューズ象像に かい一定速度の移動に用する時間4丁ロと、、 2のヒューズ圧都近時におけるスキャンユニッ の試送に受する時間5Tdと、第2のヒューズ

-光学系の正確な位置決めに要する時間TSを くすことは難しい。よって、従来のレーザート ミング技能の処理能力の向上には假度があった 【発病の従来技術に対する初速点】

上述した世来のレーゲートリミング英雄に対 本発明ではスキャンユニットは砂止することな ビューズ上を一定速度で移動し、日間ヒュース 想上に位置した時にトリガー発生ユニットによ レーザー列級砂にトリガー着号を発してレーザ パルスを発振させ回想ヒューズを窓断する機造 なっており、スキャンユニットに加速、似連に する時間丁1、Td、目標ヒューズを数上へ

纳酬昭83-5891(

より福祉されたレーザー光を対応検知エメモリー 「Cワエハー上の任意の位置に移動させる的にフ エハーステージをたけ初記レーザー光学系のス キャンユニットと、前記スキャンユニットの位置 歴報を検加エメモリー【Cウエハーの目標ビューが 雑様上に位置のたときに発起レーザー光学系が を概止に位置を発するトリガー発生ユニットとを有 することを特徴とするものである。

(灾族男)

次に本発明の一実施例について図面を参照して 説明する。

(實施倒1)

第1回は本充明の第1の実施例である。スキャンユニット1上にウエハーステージ2及び被加工メモリー1 Cウエハー3が拡軟されており、スキャンユニット1は被加工メモリー1 Cウエハー3の複数の貨幣ヒューズ設勢上を頭次レーザー光 伊承4が通過する様にスキャンユニットコントローク5によりコントロールされる。一般に、リ

このレーゲーパルスはレーザー光学系4により日 間にューズ上に結論され終ビューズを容証する。 協然、資配一致使出臨路11が前配位置被出西路路 の出力と目標座標ラッチ型路18の出力12の一切の 出力でから、レーザー発振器18よりレーザー ルスが発生されるまでの時間は従来技術に比較 でよっているという。レーザーバルスは日間 では、サーズとに正確に結論される。

(実施例2)

第2因は木飛明の第2の実施研である。ウエ ハーステージ17上に被加工メモリー【Cウエハー ダンダンシー技術を増いたメモリーICのア ス切り替え用ヒューズはその内の殆がチップ X方向のるいはY方向に一列に記載されての その座標は予め判明している。従って、スキ ユニットコントローラうによるスキャンユニ 1の前記の知道コントロールは予め与えら ヒューズの記列質組よりCPU等を使用すれ 島に実現可能である。スキャンユニット1の Y輪上には位置後出数6(例えばレーザー干 のセンサー7.があり、スキャンユニット1の **心位置核出数6は常時出力する。トリガー発** ニット8ではコントローラ9により日本ヒュ の投稿が自体監視ラッチ部第10にラッチされ 一数級出口路11では剪記自標を振うッチ回路 出力12と粒配位置検出器6の出力13が一致し にレーサーコントローラ14にトリガー使身15 カする。レーザーコントローラ10はトリガー 15により引えばMd YAB Osbichod CWレーザー 監16にQスイッチドライブ省券17を出力し、 ザー充扱器 16よりレーザーパルスが発生され

置検出者22は常辞出力する。トリガー発生配はCPU25により構成されており、CPU25により構成されており、CPU25 医検出器22の出力26を推奪取り込み、テめの5れた日孫にユーズ度板と一致の失いなり、アウントリガー係う26を出力である。は対する。ロッチドライアに対し、レーザー発展的25スイッチドライアにあるのと出力し、レーザーが28よりレーザーバルスが発生される。ロッサーバルスはレーザー光学系19より日後には独され致ヒューズを移断する。

[発明の効果]

外間昭63-5891(4

誰をしとすると、第1のヒューズの研断1を実行 したのち、第2のヒューズの研覧2を実行するま でに要する時間TDは

•

となり、前記式のの考束のレーサートリスング技 数におけるTaと比較して

だけ知識される。

以上の如く、本発明によるレーザートリミング 技器によれば従来のレーザートリミング装置より 明らかにスループットの高い処理が実現有能であ る。

4、日間の簡単な説明

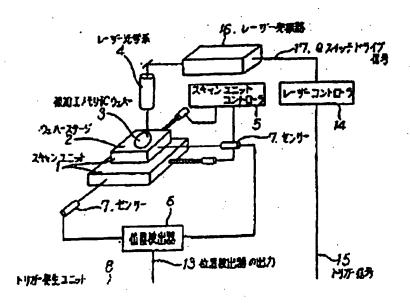
第1個は本契明の実施例1を示す構成図、第2 図は本発明の実施例2を示す事成図、第3図は従来のレーザートリミング装置のスキャンユニット 連度を示すタイムチャートである。

- 1.20-スキャンユニット
- 2,17ーウエハーステージ

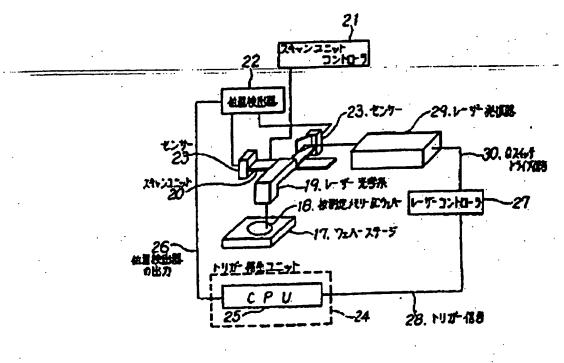
4, 19…レーザー光学系

- R 22~ 使取输出器
- B. 24ートリガー発生ユニット
- 18. 29-11 レーザー発量器

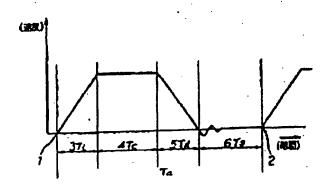
代 班 人 身建士 常 好 中



98間昭63-58:



第2図



Certification

I, Brenda Kay Seat, do hereby certify the following:

I am fluent in the English and Japanese languages. I have translated and/or reviewed the translation of the Japanese document identified as:

Koka, 63-005891

and find it to be a true and accurate translation to the best of my knowledge and ability.

Signature

Date November 1, 2005

Brenda Kay Seat, Esq.

Shinshu Services, Inc. Six Whitehall Court Silver Spring, MD 20901

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(54) Title of the Invention: Laser Trimming Device

(21) Patent application No.S61-147612

(22) Application date: June 24, 1986

(72) Inventor: Naoto Sakagami **NEC Corporation**

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(71) Applicant: NEC Corporation

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(74) Agent: Naka Sugano, Patent Agent

Specification

- 1. Name of the Invention: Laser Trimming Device
- 2. Claims
- (1) A laser trimming device that disconnects a failure address rescue fuse for memory IC which is comprised of:
 - a laser oscillator,
 - a wafer stage that loads a memory IC wafer to be processed,
- a laser optical system that forms images of a laser light on a wafer from the laser oscillator that forms images of the laser light onto the wafer,
- a scan unit for one of the wafer stage and the laser optical system that moves the laser light image formed by the laser optical system to the selected position on the IC wafer to be processed.
 - a position detector that detects the position of the scan unit, and
- a trigger generating unit that creates a trigger signal in the laser oscillator when the laser optical system is located on a target fuse coordinate of the memory IC wafer to be processed.
 - 3. Detailed Description of the Invention

[Industrial Field of Application]

The present invention relates to a laser trimming device and particularly relates to a laser trimming device for redundancy that replaces a failure address of highly integrated memory IC with a spare address by blowing a fuse using lasers.

[Prior Art]

Conventionally, this type of laser trimming device contains a laser oscillator, a wafer stage that loads a memory IC wafer to be processed and a laser optical system that forms images of a laser light on a wafer from a laser oscillator that forms images of the laser light onto the wafer. The laser trimming device also contains a scan unit that moves a laser optical system to the selected position on the IC wafer to be processed and a detector that detects a coordinate on the memory IC wafer of the laser optical system to be processed. The laser trimming device further contains a position control unit that directs the laser optical system to a standstill on a target fuse coordinate and a trigger generating unit that creates a trigger signal in the laser oscillator when the laser optical system stands still on the target fuse coordinate.

A memory tester moves a laser optical system using the scan unit onto a target fuse coordinate of the target chip based on a coordinate in the wafer of the chip to be processed that is obtained from the measurement of chips on the wafer and the fuse coordinate to be disconnected. The position control unit directs the laser optical system to a standstill on the target fuse coordinate. When the laser optical system comes to a standstill on the target fuse coordinate, a trigger generating unit creates a trigger signal to a laser oscillator so that a laser pulse is oscillated to blow the target fuse. Normally, the fuse to be disconnected exists scattered in one chip, after blowing one fuse, the laser optical system is moved to the next target fuse by the scan unit and the same process occurs.

[Problems Solved by the Invention]

The above-described conventional laser trimming device moves a laser optical system onto each fuse coordinate to be disconnected using a scan unit. Then, the laser optical system is directed to a standstill onto the target fuse coordinate by the position control unit. When the laser optical system comes to a standstill on the target coordinate, a trigger generating unit creates a trigger signal to a laser oscillator so that a laser pulse is oscillated to blow the target fuse. Thus, attempting to blow the second fuse after blowing the first fuse, once the first fuse is blown, the scan unit is first accelerated. Then, the scan unit is moved in the direction of the second fuse coordinate at a constant speed and is decelerated in the approximate area of the second fuse. Further, the accurate position is determined for the laser optical system onto the second fuse coordinate. With the laser pulse oscillation that occurs following these processes, the second fuse is blown. Fig. 3 is a time chart illustrating the speed of the scan unit until the second fuse is blown after the first fuse is blown according to a conventional laser trimming device. The time Ta that it requires between the time the first fuse is blown 1 and the time the second fuse is blown 2 includes the time 3Ti that it requires for accelerating the scan unit, the time 4To that it requires for moving [the laser optical system] in the direction of the second fuse coordinate at a constant speed, the time 5Td that it requires for decelerating the scan unit in the approximate area of the second fuse coordinate and the time 6Ts that it requires to determine the accurate position of the laser optical system on the second fuse coordinate. Suppose L refers to the distance between the first and the second fuses, al to the acceleration speed at the time of accelerating the scan unit, V to the maximum speed of the scan unit and ad to the acceleration speed of decelerating the scan unit, the time Ta that it takes between the time the first fuse is blown and the time the second fuse is blown is as follows:

[See the original formula]

In general, in order to improve the processing capacity of a laser trimming device, it is necessary to shorten the time that it takes to move a scan unit. In order to achieve this purpose, a method is needed for enlarging the acceleration speed of a and ad and maximum speed V using large talc monitors. However, realizable acceleration and maximum speed have limit due to the dimension and precision. Additionally, since a scan unit weighs itself, it is difficult to eliminate the time Ts that it takes to determine the accurate position of the laser optical system on the fuse coordinate. Therefore, it is difficult to improve the processing capacity of the conventional laser trimming devices.

[Different point of the Invention from Prior Art]

The present invention does not put a scan unit to a standstill unlike the above-described conventional laser trimming device. Instead, the laser optical system is moved on the fuse at a constant speed. The present invention is configured to have a trigger generating unit that creates a trigger signal in the laser oscillator when the laser optical system is located on the target fuse coordinate so that a laser pulse is oscillated to blow the target fuse. The present invention, therefore, is original in that the time Ti and the time Td that it takes for accelerating and decelerating a scan unit and the time Ts that it takes to determine the accurate position of the laser optical system on the target fuse coordinate are eliminated.

Means for Solving the Problem]

A laser trimming device according to the present invention contains a laser oscillator, a wafer stage that loads a memory IC wafer to be processed, a laser optical system that forms images of a laser light on an wafer from the laser oscillator that forms images of the laser light onto the wafer, a scan unit for one of the wafer stage and the laser optical system that moves the laser light image formed by the laser optical system to the selected position on the IC wafer to be processed, a detector that detects the position of the scan unit, and a trigger generating unit that creates a trigger signal in the laser oscillator when the laser optical system is located on a target fuse coordinate of the memory IC wafer to be processed.

[Embodiment]

The following describes an embodiment of the present invention with reference to the

(Embodiment 1)

Fig. 1 is the first embodiment of the present invention. A wafer stage 2 and a memory IC wafer 3 to be processed are loaded on a scan unit 1. A scan unit 1 is controlled by a scan unit controller 5 so that a laser optical system 4 passes through consecutively on plural target fuse coordinates of the memory IC wafer 3 to be processed. As a rule, the fuse for switching a memory IC address using a redundancy technology is substantially arranged in a row in the X or Y direction within the chip. The coordinates are predetermined. Accordingly, a scan unit 1 is easily controlled by a scan unit controller 5 using CPU and so on according to the information of the predetermined fuse arrangement as mentioned above. A sensor 7 of a position detector 6 (for example a laser interferometer) is present on the X and Y axis of the scan unit 1. The position detector 6 constantly outputs the coordinates of the scan unit 1. A target fuse coordinate is latched on a target coordinate latch circuit 10 by a controller 9 in a trigger generating unit 8. When an output 13 of the position detector 6 coincides with an output 12 of the target coordinate latch circuit 10, a trigger signal 15 is output to a laser controller 14 in a circuit detecting coincidence 11. The laser controller 14 outputs a Q switch drive signal 17, for example, to Nd YAG Q switched cw laser oscillator 16 based on the trigger signal 15. Then, the laser oscillator 16 generates a laser pulse. The laser optical system 4 forms images of a laser pulse onto the target fuse and the fuse is blown. Naturally, the time between when the detecting circuit 11 determines the coincide of the output of the position detection circuit 6 and the output 12 of the target coordinate latch circuit 10 and when the laser oscillator 15 generates a laser pulse is reduced sufficiently compared with the speed at which a realizable scan unit 1 moves according to the conventional technology. The image of a laser pulse is formed accurately onto the target fuse.

(Embodiment 2)

Fig. 2 is the second embodiment of the present invention. A memory IC wafer 18 to be processed is loaded on a wafer stage 17. A laser optical system 19 is loaded on a scan unit 20. The scan unit 20 is controlled by a scan unit controller 21 so that a laser optical system 19 passes through consecutively on plural target fuse coordinates of the IC wafer 17 to be processed. A sensor 23 of a position detector 22 (for example, an encoder) is present on the X and Y axis of the scan unit 20. The position detector 22 constantly outputs the coordinates of the laser optical system 19. A trigger generating circuit 24 is configured with a CPU 25. The CPU 25 constantly takes in an output 26 of the position detector 22 and outputs a trigger signal 28 to a laser controller 27 when coinciding with the predetermined target fuse coordinate. The laser controller 27 output a Q switch drive signal 30, for example, to Nd YAG Q switched cw laser oscillator 29 based on the trigger signal 28. Then, the laser oscillator 28 generates a laser pulse. The laser optical system 19 forms images of a laser pulse onto the target fuse and the fuse is blown.

[Effect of the Invention]

As described above, a laser trimming device according to the present invention scans a memory IC wafer to be processed by a scan unit without stopping on the target fuse coordinate. The laser trimming device also blows the target fuse using a laser pulse when a laser optical system is located on the target fuse coordinate. With the laser trimming device according to the present invention, suppose V refers to the maximum speed of the scan unit and L is the distance between the first fuse and the second fuse, the time Tb that it takes from the time when the first fuse is blown 1 and when the second fuse is blown 2 is as follows.

[See the original]

When compared with Ta of the conventional laser trimming device according to the above-describe formula 1, the following amount will be shortened.

[See the original]

As shown above, a laser trimming device according to the present invention clearly improves the processing capacity compared with a conventional laser trimming device.

4. Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a configuration illustrating the first embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 2 is a configuration illustrating the second embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 3 is a time chart illustrating the scan unit speed of a conventional laser trimming device.

- 1, 20...Scan unit
- 2, 17...Wafer stage
- 4. 15...Laser optical system
- 6, 12... Position detector
- 8, 24...Trigger generating unit
- 16, 29...Laser oscillator

Patent Applicant: NEC Corporation Agent: Naka Sugano, Patent Agent

[See the original drawing]

1. Scan unit, 2. Wafer stage, 3. Memory IC wafer to be processed, 4. Laser optical system, 5. Scan unit controller, 6. Position detector, 7. Sensor, 8. Trigger generating unit, 9. Controller, 10. Target coordinate latch circuit, 11. Circuit detecting coincidence, 12. Output of the target coordinate latch circuit, 13. Output of the position detector, 14. Laser controller, 15. Trigger signal, 16. Laser oscillator, 17. Q switch drive signal

[See the original]

17. Wafer stage, 18. Memory IC wafer to be processed, 19. Laser optical system, 20. Scan unit, 21. Scan unit controller, 22. Position detector, 23. Sensor, 24. Trigger generating unit, 25. CPU, 26. Output of the position detector, 27. Laser controller, 28. Trigger signal, 29. Laser oscillator, 30. Q switch drive signal

[Fig. 2]

[See the original]

Speed

[Fig. 3]